

# OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1828.

No. 197.

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
SOURCES OF SUBLUNARY HAPPINESS.

Of all mortals he who can claim a contented mind, enjoys the greatest degree of unalloyed happiness. Reason and philosophy unite in diffusing their peaceful comforts over the fleeting moments of his existence. Like the busy bee, he seems to collect sweets from every flower. Every event which befalls his pilgrimage on earth, is pregnant with interest and fruitful in instruction. In prosperity he is happy; in adversity, resigned. Incidents which bring with them misery and sorrow to other minds, bring only a corresponding degree of joy and pleasure to his unshackled soul. Where others fail in the construction of transpiring events, he is sure to be successful,—gathering instruction into the storehouse of his wisdom. Around him he sees a race of mortals, who appear to approach in conduct to a species of the butterfly tribe which fly over the garden of the world, as though it were a wild,—disregarding its flowers and neglecting its sweets. They live,—but the measure of their existence is forever approximating to emptiness. They neither live to themselves nor to their friends. It cannot be said that they are mere cyphers in society; for they are continual stumbling blocks to the happiness of others. They can discover nothing in their own life and conduct, which may afford undisturbed felicity; and the prosperity and enjoyment of those around them are unceasing cause of disgust and misery. With but little of natural talent, and devoid of a disposition to call that little into activity,—the pleasurable rewards, which attend the application and energy of the studious, awake their jealousy and ensure their persecution. They will neglect their own professional labors, to ferret out miscarriages in the history of others; and seem to revel in real pleasure at a discovery of ill success. Not so with the magnanimous soul. He sees something to applaud in himself, and more to approve in the actions of those around him. He puts the best construction upon every intention, and smiles upon every noble deed. If others are happy, it creates a degree of real felicity in him; and if, in any way, he can add to their enjoyment, it quadruples the sum of his own pleasure. If he cannot say good of the character of others, his unyielding rule is to speak nothing concerning them. He is busy about the affairs of others, no further than may afford him instruction for the conduction of himself, or when there exists a requisition of his assisting hand. He does not, like the man of avarice, live exclusively to himself; but, partaking of the divinity of his Creator,—he drops the pensive tear over the afflictions of his fellow sojourners, or smiles as they bask beneath the sunshine of prosperous participation. The life of such a being is a life of usefulness; and when the last and hour is hastening on, and there shall rise up before men, little else than the meekly gurgled words of good and evil deeds—when the burdened or aching soul lingers on the confines of eternity—happy, yea, thrice happy will be that mortal, as the reflection rushes upon him of having added to the real comfort of a fellow creature—and that one thought shall be to him a ministering seraph through the final pang of expiring mortality. POOR DICK.

## NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

To the Senate of the United States:  
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1828.  
In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 3d January last, requesting the communication of information in my possession relative to the alleged aggression on the rights of the citizens of the United States, by persons claiming authority under the province of New-Brunswick, I communicate a report from the Secretary of State with a copy of that of the Special Agent mentioned in my message at the commencement of the present Session of Congress, as having been sent to visit the spot where the cause of complaint had occurred, to ascertain the state of the facts, and the result of whose inquiries I then promised to communicate to Congress when it should be received.  
The Senate are requested to receive this communication as the fulfilment of that engagement, and, in making it, I deem it proper to notice, with just acknowledgement, the liberality with which the Minister of his Britannic Majesty residing here, and the Government of the Province of New-Brunswick, have furnished the Agent of the United States with every facility for the attainment of the information which it was the object of his mission to procure.

Considering the exercise of exclusive territorial jurisdiction upon the grounds in controversy, by the Government of New-Brunswick, in the arrest and imprisonment of John Baker, as incompatible with the mutual understanding existing between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, on this subject, a demand has been addressed to the Provincial authorities, through the Minister of Great Britain, for the release of that individual from prison, and of indemnity to him for his detention. In doing this, it has not been intended to maintain the regularity of his own proceedings, or of those with whom he was associated; to which they were not authorized by any sovereign authority of this country.

The documents appended to the report of the Agent, being original papers belonging to the files of the Department of State, a return of them is requested when the Senate shall have no farther use for them.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT.

The undersigned has the honor to report, that in the pursuance of the instructions which he received from the Department of State, on the 19th day of November last, he proceeded to Portland, in the State of Maine, and explained to his Excellency Enoch Lincoln, the Governor of that State, the object of his commission, and requested of him such assistance and information in the execution of it, as he was able and might think proper to render. His Excellency expressed his ready compliance with the request of the undersigned.

From Portland, the undersigned proceeded to Fredericton, the capital of New-Brunswick, and the residence of Sir Howard Douglas, the Lieutenant Governor of that province, to whom he transmitted, upon his arrival, a letter of introduction from the Minister of His Britannic Majesty near the United States.

In consequence of severe bodily indisposition, Sir Howard Douglas was unable to give the undersigned a personal interview; but he was without delay informed, by other members of the government of New-Brunswick, that he was fully accredited as the representative of his government; and that any information, documentary or otherwise, relating to his mission, which he desired, should be promptly furnished.

The undersigned, while at Fredericton, had repeated interviews with Mr. John Baker, whom he found confined in prison at that place. In conformity with his instructions, he applied for permission to see Mr. Baker in prison, in order that he might ascertain the circumstances of his situation, and an opportunity was readily afforded him for that purpose. The apartment of the prison in which Mr. Baker is confined, is of a description that precludes the possibility of rendering its tenants comfortable. But the prison affords none better, and it is appropriated to prisoners in confinement for debt. The undersigned found in the same apartment with Mr. Baker, an individual who was imprisoned at the suit of a creditor. It is but justice to add, that the undersigned was informed by Mr. Baker, that both the High Sheriff of the county and the keeper of the prison, had done all which, consistently with their duty they could do, to alleviate his situation and to render him as comfortable as circumstances would authorize. The undersigned was informed at Fredericton, that the prison had been recently presented by the Grand Jury of the county as a public nuisance.

It will be found from an examination that the offences with which Mr. Baker stands charged, and for which he is to be tried at Fredericton, are for exciting sedition among the French settlers at Madawaska, and endeavoring to obstruct the passage of the British mail over the river St. John. Mr. Baker is also imprisoned on civil process at the suit of Robert Shear, residing in Lower Canada. He confessed a judgment to Shear at Quebec, for about two hundred and thirty pounds, in the year 1821, and upon this judgment the present suit is founded. On the criminal suit he was required to find bail for his appearance, in the sum of one hundred pounds, which he informed the undersigned he could readily obtain if he could be discharged from the civil process.

The undersigned proceeded from Fredericton to Houlton Plantation, a settlement within the acknowledged bounds of the State of Maine, and about twelve miles distant from Woodstock, upon the river St. John. At this place he met with several of the settlers upon the Aroostook river, from whom he received all the information he sought respecting the first settlements upon that

river, and the cause of recent disturbances among the settlers.

The earliest settlement upon the Aroostook was made about six years since. The settlers are about forty in number—nine of whom are citizens of the United States, and the residue are British subjects. No one of them has a grant of land, either from the government of the Province of New-Brunswick, or that of the State of Massachusetts or Maine; nor any other title to the land occupied, than that which arises from possession. Lewis Johnson, born in the British Province of Nova-Scotia and William McCrea, born in Ireland, were the earliest settlers. The disturbances which have taken place, have been confined almost exclusively to what is termed the Upper Settlement upon the Aroostook, about thirty miles from the mouth of the river. The settlers, generally, are composed of individuals, who have fled from the British Provinces, involved in debt, and probably with a view of avoiding their creditors, and who settled themselves upon the Aroostook under an impression, as they state, that they were going upon American ground, and doubtless under the expectation that they should find themselves beyond the reach of the laws of Great Britain. Of this description, as the undersigned was informed, was William Dalton, the individual whose statement under oath, was transmitted to the Department of State, in November last, and which has been productive of such excitement in all parts of the United States, and more especially in the State of Maine. Dalton was born in the State of Maine; but for some years before he settled upon the Aroostook, he resided in the Province of New-Brunswick, and at different places upon the river St. John, where he was engaged in the business of lumbering. It is said that he failed in business, and left the Province of New-Brunswick deeply involved in debt, and took up his residence upon the Aroostook river, where the undersigned has reason to believe he would have remained to the present time if he had found himself without the reach of his British creditors. From information derived from other settlers upon the Aroostook, the undersigned is himself satisfied, and feels it to be his duty to report to the government, that the statement of Mr. Dalton, above alluded to, is substantially, and in every material point, absolutely false. The facts respecting the taking away of Joseph Arnold's cow, as represented by James Armstrong, one of the settlers, as well as by Arnold himself are briefly these: Arnold had exchanged a cow belonging to him for another in possession of one William McCrea, and which the latter claimed as his property. The cow received from McCrea by Arnold, was subsequently taken from the latter by due process of law, by one John Bradley, who claimed to be the owner of the cow, and who stated that he had sold the cow to McCrea, only conditionally, and that as McCrea had not complied with the terms of the contract, he (Bradley) was entitled to his cow again. Arnold applied for relief to the magistrate by whom the writ of replevin has been issued, under which the cow has been received from McCrea had been taken from him; but failing to procure redress, he returned home, and told McCrea that he must either furnish him with legal evidence of his ownership in the cow which he had received from him, or return him the cow which he had given in exchange for that which Bradley had taken from him. McCrea refused to deliver up the cow, but consented to leave the matter to be settled by referees. Referees were agreed upon by the parties, who decided that if McCrea, within a certain specified period, should not furnish Arnold with proof of his being the owner of the cow which he had exchanged for that of Arnold, that he should restore to Arnold the cow he had received from him. The time prescribed having elapsed, and McCrea having neglected to furnish the proof required, and the cow received from Arnold being yet in McCrea's possession, Arnold took the cow from McCrea, and carried her to his own house; thus exercising a summary act of justice, not unusual, it is believed, in communities like that at the Aroostook. McCrea pretended that he had sold Arnold's cow to one Michael Cummings, who he accompanied to the residence of Mr. Justice

Morehouse, and procured in his behalf a writ of replevin for the return of the animal. It was the service of this writ that was successfully resisted by the settlers, and the cow has since remained in the possession of Arnold. According to Dalton's statement, the cow was taken away from Arnold, and the public are led to infer, was restored to McCrea. That part of Dalton's statement relative

to the loss he sustained in removing from the Aroostook, was represented to the undersigned as exaggerated. Armstrong states that his property was not of the value he represents it, and was disposed of by him for a larger amount than he acknowledges to have received. The concluding and most material part of his statement, that "for the last seven weeks the inhabitants of Aroostook settlement have been unwilling and afraid to sleep in their own houses, and have retired to the lower part of the settlement, and spent the night on the banks of the river and, in the woods, and kept watch night and day as in an Indian war," is stated by others of the settlers to be absolutely false; and the fact is said to be that for two nights only, and when a force was expected to arrive at the settlement from Fredericton, sent thither by the government for the purpose of apprehending those who were concerned in the rescue of Arnold's cow from the constable, some of the settlers, to use their own term, "mustered together," and lodged one night in a barn, and one night in a house belonging to one of them.

The undersigned deems it proper in this place to remark upon the testimony of Jonathan Wilson, whose statement was taken under oath, and transmitted to the government at the same time with that of Dalton's, and his statement is founded entirely upon hearsay testimony, which upon investigation has been ascertained, in every material respect, to be entirely unfounded.

Civil process has been occasionally issued against the settlers upon the Aroostook by British magistrates, for three or four years past, and during the last summer process for trespass and intrusion was issued at the instance of the Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick, against the settlers generally, who were compelled to go to Fredericton and employ counsel in their defence. These suits are still pending.

It was the intention of the undersigned, in conformity with his instructions, to have gone from Houlton Plantation to the settlement upon the river Aroostook, but he was informed that a journey to that settlement, was, at that time, hazardous and almost impracticable, and it would have necessarily produced in his progress great delay; and as he had seen at Houlton some of the settlers who appeared to be men of intelligence, and had received from them the information which it would have been the principal object of his journey there to procure, he deemed it inexpedient to do so, and proceeded directly to the Madawaska settlement.

This settlement derives its name from the river Madawaska, which empties itself into the river St. John, about thirty-six miles above the Grand Falls, and about one hundred and sixty miles above Fredericton. The first settlers arrived soon after the treaty of 1763, and the first grant, which was "of fifty one several lots or plantations of land," was made to Joseph Mazeroll, and fifty-one other French settlers in the month of October, 1790, by Thomas Carleton, Esquire, the then Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. The land granted lay at intervals between the river Verle and the Madawaska rivers, nine miles distant from each other, and on both sides of the river St. John. The second grant was of five thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres of land, lying below the river Verle, and was made to Joseph Soucier and others, by Lieutenant Governor Carleton, in August 1791. These are the only grants ever made by the British Government within the settlement, excepting one to Limon Hilbert, of two hundred and fifty acres of land, opposite to and upon the river Madawaska, in May, 1825.

The laws of the Province of New Brunswick appear to have been always in force since the origin of that settlement. The settlers have acquiesced in the exercise of British authority, both civil and military among them, and have for many years had an organized militia in the settlement. In 1824 there were but two companies of militia in the settlement. In 1826, three new companies were organized, and the number of enrolled militia now exceeds four hundred. The population of Madawaska amounts to about two thousand, and is almost exclusively French. The French settlement commences a few miles above the Grand Falls, and extends to the Marigumtecook, (or Marigumplecook) creek. There was one French settler within the distance of half a mile from the mouth of that creek at the period when the earliest of the American settlers went to reside there, and at the distance of about six miles further down the river St. John, there now resides Joseph Mishut, a Frenchman, the wife of whom informed the undersigned,

that her former husband settled upon the spot where they now reside, and built the house they now occupy, about thirty years ago. The number of American settlers is about twenty five.

The undersigned proceeded up the river St. John as far as the mouth of Marigumplecook creek, which is about fifteen miles above the river Manawaska. At the mouth of this creek is the residence of several of the American settlers, and among others is that of Mr. John Baker. The undersigned had free and unreserved communications with all the American settlers upon the river St. John; and from information derived from them, corroborated in all material points from other sources, he is enabled to make the statement which follows, respecting the origin of the American settlement, and the causes of recent disturbances among the settlers.

Nathan Baker, John Harford, and his son John Harford, Jr. were the first American citizens who settled upon the river St. John, within the territory mutually claimed by the United States and Great Britain. John Harford and his son, came in June, 1817, and were followed, a few months afterwards, by Nathan Baker, and were all engaged in the lumbering business. In the summer of 1818, they removed their respective families from the Kennebec river. Baker established himself at the mouth of the Marigumplecook, and Harford about fifteen miles further up the river St. John. The undersigned was informed by John Harford, that Nathan Baker formed a connexion in business with Mr. Samuel Nevers, a merchant of St. John, and under Nevers, who had obtained license from the government of New Brunswick, to cut timber, he engaged in the lumbering business. In the summer of 1818, a subpoena was served upon John Harford, (which is herewith present, and marked H.) required him to appear at Fredericton, to answer to a suit for trespass and intrusion on crown lands, instituted by the Attorney General. Similar process was issued against his son, John Harford, Jr. and also against Nathan Baker. John Harford states that we went to Fredericton in obedience to the summons, and that he, together with Nathan Baker, submitted to the authority of the government of New Brunswick, and were both permitted to return to their settlements.

John Baker, the brother of Nathan Baker, was born in Moscow, in the county of Somerset, in the then district of Maine, in the year 1787. In 1816, he left the United States, and took up his residence in the province of New Brunswick, where he remained about two years, and then left New Brunswick for the province of Lower Canada, where he resided about the same length of time. During the whole of this period he was engaged in the lumbering business. In 1820, he left the British provinces, and went to reside with his brother Nathan, at the Madawaska settlement, and engaged in the lumbering business with him, under Nevers. In 1821, Nathan Baker died, and John Baker continued to carry on the lumbering business under Nevers.

On the 4th of October, 1825, deeds were given by the agents of the States of Massachusetts and Maine, to John Baker and James Bacon, two of the American settlers. Each deed was for one hundred acres of land, of which the grantees were previously in possession; and on the 10th of the same month, Bacon was authorized by the same agents to grant licenses to cut timber within the disputed territory. This authority was subsequently revoked. The undersigned was informed by the settlers, that John Baker had previously made application to the authorities at Fredericton, for the purpose of becoming naturalized, when he with the agents of Massachusetts and Maine, with whom he returned to the settlement, and from whom he subsequently received a deed for the property he then had in possession. They state also, that in 1822 he applied for, and received from the government of New Brunswick, the bounty paid to those who raise grain upon lands recently cleared and cultivated; that Mr. Nevers, with the knowledge, consent and concurrence of Mr. Baker, had applied for a grant of the very tract of land for which Baker afterwards received a deed from the States of Massachusetts and Maine, but the grant was refused by the Governor of New Brunswick; and that Baker, and others of the settlers, both before and subsequent to the period when deeds were given by the agents of Massachusetts and Maine, voluntarily applied to the British authorities, for the enforcement of the British laws among the American settlers, both in civil and criminal matters. The fourth of July last was celebrated by the American settlers at this







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ing a military road from Mattanawook  
to Houlton.

Our friends of the Kennebec Journal,  
have recently hinted at the project of  
building a dam across the Kennebec  
river at Augusta—we do not yet know  
but we shall be obliged to visit that  
place, and see it, we guess not how-  
ever until after the next Presidential  
election.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—I noticed in the last  
Argus some editorial observations head-  
ed Governor Giles and President Adams,  
and was about to reply to the slander  
and sophistry which they evinced. But  
on a 2d thought I concluded the better  
way to notice such scurrility is to dis-  
regard it. The attack on Mr. Adams and  
Mr. Webster therein exhibited, reminds  
me of a story which I beg the privilege  
to here relate.

A certain mastiff had occasion to pass  
through a country village in the regular  
performance of the services assigned  
him. He had no sooner entered the  
village than he was assailed as he passed  
along, by every cur, spaniel, terrier  
and puppy in the street as he went past  
their kennels, each in his turn, joining  
the cry, barking and yelping at the mas-  
tiff (taking care however, to keep at a  
safe distance) who passed on evidently  
regardless of the noise and bustle be-  
hind him, without any change of his  
movement and apparently insensible of  
his puerile assailants and not condescend-  
ing to give even a look towards them  
till he was out of sight. The noise of  
the dogs however did not immediately  
cease, so pleased were they with their  
fancied victory; and they continued  
their yelping and barking in congratula-  
tions to each other for the same. Caesar  
said "he's a coward,"—how, how—Pompey  
said "see the fellow's afraid to look  
round or speak to us" how, how—how  
—and Argus said "he's a mastiff and  
has no right to tread our public streets  
and he knows it and so sneaks off!"  
how, how—how, how—how, how—how  
—how. Thus they barked on till the  
people of the village, their masters, hav-  
ing become angry by being thus disturb-  
ed, and ashamed of their dogs came  
out each with a smart cowskin in his  
hand and flogged them all into their  
proper kennels.

AN OXFORD REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held at the house of the  
Rev. Edward M. Whittle in Greenwood,  
March 24th 1828, of the Society and  
members of the Methodist Episcopal  
Church in said town, for the thorough  
examination of the charge and reports  
against the Rev. Rushworth J. Ayer, of  
the said Church, Circuit Preacher; we,  
the subscribers, committee chosen for  
the occasion, feeling it to be a duty in-  
cumbent on us, beg leave to state, that  
at the said meeting the members of the  
Society, together with the accused, being  
assembled, thought fit to choose a com-  
mittee before whom remarks and obser-  
vations pertaining to the case in question,  
were made by both sides. The commit-  
tee then retired and afterward reported  
that the accusations and charges could  
not be supported.

And we further state, that we think  
he was censured unjustly, having given  
no provocation, and that the reports in  
circulation, were groundless.

JOHN SMALL,  
JOSEPH SHACKLEY,  
EDWARD FIFELETT,  
FRANCIS BENNETT,  
JONATHAN SMALL, Clerk.

List of Town Officers for the Town of  
Canton, March, 1828.

Town Clerk—Cornelius Holland.  
Selectmen, Assessors, & Overseers of the Poor  
—Gideon Ellis, Samuel Holland, Gilbert  
Hathaway.

Town Treasurer—Abiatha Austin, (senior.)  
Examining & Fitting Committee of Schools  
—Cyrus H. Cooledge, Elisha Morton, Moses  
Austin.

Town Agent—John Hearsay,  
Constable, and Collector of Taxes—Hosea  
Austin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication re-  
specting a "Law case without Law or Law-  
yers." But on mature reflection think it not  
proper to give it to our readers. The writer,  
however, has our thanks for his attention in  
forwarding it to us.

We have received from the hands of a gen-  
tleman in Portland, a copy of Mr. Nichols' ad-  
dress before "the Young Men's Society on  
Temperance." We shall probably publish  
some extracts from it.

Several other communications are on hand  
which will receive notice hereafter.

We have received a Communication, signed  
JEREMIAH, which we should take great  
pleasure in publishing, did we know that his  
statements were real facts. If the writer will  
give us his real name, or refer us to some  
person of respectability, he will do us a favor.

NEW YORK.

There is great uneasiness in the  
camp of the military party at Albany—  
the charm is failing—the fever is abated  
—the civil succeeds—and then comes  
reason, reflection, and where these are,  
Jacksonians cannot abide.

It is matter of real solicitation to the  
friends of the grand cause, that the  
course of things is working so well.  
The most decided expression of opinion  
from almost the whole west is daily  
pouring into the capital; and men who  
have been rather spectators than actors,

and content, apparently, to wait the is-  
sue of events, without seeking in any  
manner themselves to influence that is-  
sue, are now taking part openly for the  
administration, and zealously against the  
schemes of Mr. Van Buren.

Every hour develops the influence,  
greater much than we (who did not, nev-  
ertheless, lightly estimate the personal  
weight of Mr. Clinton) anticipated,  
which the sudden withdrawal of the  
late Governor from the scene has exer-  
cised, and is exercising, upon men and  
opinions; and it becomes more and more  
manifest, that while Jackson was the  
ostensible man, Clinton was the real  
one, in the eyes of the numerous and  
active party, that, combining with Mr.  
Van Buren and his friends, at the last  
election, determined them in the way  
we saw.

A friend who came from Albany with-  
in a day or two, and whose habit it is  
not to see his own side in very bright  
colors, assures us, nevertheless, that at  
no period, for several months, have the  
indications been so clear and strong, of  
a popular current, setting with more  
and more force in this State, in favor of  
Mr. Adams' re-election. West of Albany,  
it is almost a matter of ridicule to  
talk of Jackson electors succeeding;  
and if the rest of the State will act for  
itself, as the western counties will—de-  
cide the question upon its merits—and  
only award support to the qualities that  
will adorn and retain it, there will be  
no cause to blush for New York.

The great difficulty of the military  
party now, is to fix upon a candidate for  
governor—and great indeed is their dif-  
ficulty. The intimations thrown out,  
of Mr. Van Buren being the candidate,  
can mislead no one acquainted with that  
individual or his policy—though they  
may serve as a blind to the real opera-  
tions carrying on. Mr. Van Buren judges  
himself and his pretensions too well,  
to trust them upon the issue of a popular  
election.—There is a great difference  
in the means necessary to influence the  
votes of some two hundred thousand  
freemen, and those of a well drilled and  
manipulated legislative body. The uni-  
versal people cannot be managed—  
small body may be—perhaps, has been.  
Mr. Van Buren will not be the candi-  
date.

Meantime the friends of the adminis-  
tration are acting with a vigor and uni-  
nimity which furnish the best presage  
of ultimate success. From different  
parts of the State the voice is re-echo-  
ed, that calls for a general convention  
—whose members shall be expressly  
delegated to declare their preference  
for the candidates for President and  
Vice President, and to take all proper  
and becoming steps towards giving ef-  
fect to the nominations that shall be  
made. In this course there is both  
strength and victory.—N. Y. American.

AN OSSIFIED MAN.—A writer in the  
Christian Advocate, under the head of  
Trans-Atlantic Recollections, speaking of  
the Museum of Dublin, remarks:—What  
calls and rivets the attention of every  
visitor, whether scientific or otherwise,  
is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified  
man. It is said to be the only instance  
of an entire ossification of a man ever  
known. It is the skeleton of a young  
man named Clark, who was of a large  
frame, and of a strong healthy constitu-  
tion. Falling a-leap in the open air,  
during a state of perspiration, he caught  
a severe cold, at which time, it was sup-  
posed, ossification commenced, and con-  
tinued to progress for years by slow de-  
grees; until finally he was all bone, ex-  
cept the skin, eyes, and entrails. For a  
length of time before death, his joints  
grew together, so that he could not  
move; and thus did death in this invis-  
ible and terrific form, creep over him by  
slow degrees; until at length his sight  
departed, his tongue became stiff and  
useless, his teeth grew together into one  
solid mass of bone so that to prolong his  
miserable existence, an aperture had  
to be broken, through which to pour  
nutriment.

As an instance of the dignity main-  
tained in Congress, it ought to be re-  
membered that Mr. Kremer, of Penn-  
sylvania, spit in the face of Mr. Wright,  
of Ohio, for referring to him in one of  
his late speeches!

A REAL JACKSONIAN.—A tall, lank,  
swarthy man, in one of our up-country  
counties, being asked why he was in  
favor of Gen. Jackson for next Presi-  
dent, drew up his breeches with both  
hands by the waistbands, and answered  
—Because as how Ginril Jackson loves  
winning, and is chock full of fight!  
St. Louis Eng.

CHINA.—Advices from Canton to the  
30th Nov. inform that the military op-  
erations in Western Tartary, were discon-  
tinued, and the Imperial army, which  
had been victorious, was recalled. An  
increase of banditti had taken place in  
many parts of the country, occasioned  
by the poverty of the people, who set  
the government at defiance. The fi-  
nances of government, which were low,  
had been recruited by a tax raised from  
the sale of offices. The unjust crim-  
inal jurisdiction of the half-civilized Chi-  
nese, is exemplified by the condemna-  
tion of a young man, who killed his  
mother, mistaking her for his uncle, who  
had been committing incest with her.  
He had attempted to kill his uncle with

a sickle, who seized him behind and  
held his arms; the mother supplied the  
place of the uncle, who fled without the  
young man's knowledge. The struggle  
continued and the young man stabbed  
her mortally. The king, however,  
commuted the punishment of matricide,  
(cutting off the hands, feet, arms and  
legs, one after the other, and then stab-  
bing the trunk to the heart,) and the  
young man was sentenced to be stran-  
gled. The incestuous uncle was order-  
ed for immediate execution.

The ship Maria, whose arrival we  
announce this day, from the Pacific  
Ocean, is probably the oldest vessel now  
employed in the whaling business. She  
was built at Pembroke, in this State,  
during the revolutionary war, and was  
intended for a privateer, but was pur-  
chased by the venerable William Rotch,  
of this town, for a more Pacific purpose,  
by whom she was transferred to Mr.  
Samuel Rodman, the present owner.—  
Her register is dated 1732. She has  
performed four voyages to London, three  
to the coast of Brazil, one to the Indian  
Ocean, one to the Falkland Islands,  
and fifteen to the Pacific Ocean. She  
has doubled Cape Horn thirty times,  
and the Cape of Good Hope twice, and  
has never met with an accident of suf-  
ficient importance to justify a call on  
those by whom she was insured. She  
was the first vessel which displayed the  
American stars and stripes in the port of  
London. Although she has been deliv-  
ering her owners rich cargoes for 46  
years, she is still a substantial vessel,  
and may yet deliver many more.—Bed-  
ford Courier.

#### MARRIED.

In Paris, by Rev. Aaron Fuller, Jr. Mr. Eb-  
enezer Dunham, Jr. to Miss Abigail Paine.

#### DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Anne Brown, wife of Mr.  
Samuel Brown, aged 37 years.  
In Dixfield Village, April 1st, Levi, young-  
est child of Levi Stowell, Esq., aged seven  
months.—Mr. Joshua Park, aged thirty-nine  
years. These two deaths were caused by  
lung fever.

In Taunton, Mr. Job Stacy, aged 63, a re-  
volutionary pensioner; Mr. Ambrose Wood-  
ward, aged 65.

In Hartford County, N. C. Col. William D.  
Britt. After washing his hands he took a  
towel to dry them, in which a needle was  
stuck, without his perceiving it, which enter-  
ed the back of his hand, giving him, how-  
ever, but little pain. The next day his hand  
inflamed, and the inflammation and swelling  
extended up his arm. He died on the 9th  
day, though it is said there was no mortifi-  
cation, nor tetanus.

In Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Martha Lincoln,  
relict of the late Hon. Levi Lincoln, and  
mother of Governor Lincoln of this State.

#### ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The friends of the National  
Administration in the several towns in  
Oxford Congressional District, are  
requested to send delegates to meet  
in Convention, at the Universalist  
Meeting-House in Norway on Wednes-  
day the thirtieth day of April next, at  
ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the  
purpose of nominating a suitable per-  
son to be supported as an Elector of  
President and Vice-President at the  
ensuing election. Each incorporated  
town in the district is requested to  
send two, and each plantation one  
delegate.

March 22, 1828.

Editors of papers, friendly to the Ad-  
ministration, who circulate their papers  
in this District, are requested to copy the  
above notice.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Norway,  
April 1st, 1828.

Ephraim Brown—Josiah Blanchard—Es-  
ther Bartlett, 2—Joseph Dolly—Simon Fur-  
long, Greenwood—Jacob Frost—Jacob French  
—Jeremiah Menly—Benjamin Herring—Wil-  
liam Hobbs—Lemuel & William Lovejoy—  
Benjamin B. Murray—Samuel D. Morgan,  
Greenwood—Asa Noyes—Benjamin Peabody  
—Thomas Roberts—Stephen Sanborn, Green-  
wood—Miriam Stevens—William Towns—  
Yettou Webster.

Persons calling for the above Letters will  
please mention that they are advertised.  
ASA BARTON, A. P. M. 197

#### ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOOP- ER'S ENGLISH FEMALE PILLS.

JOHN F. REEVES,  
Exchange-street, Portland.

HAS just received a full supply of the  
genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hoop-  
er's Female Pills, which are well approved of.  
Also—a new and fresh stock of

#### DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

that are of the first quality, which will be sold  
on the most favorable terms.  
Jan. 21, 1828. 3ml86

#### FOR SALE at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

the  
**MAINE TOWN OFFICER'S**  
second edition, containing the duty of all  
Town Officers according to the Laws of this  
State.

\*No man who holds, or pretends to hold  
a town office, should be without this guide  
to their duties.  
April 1.

#### NO BLANKS!

DRAWN next Saturday, every ticket a  
prize. Just such a Lottery has been  
wished for, where every person who purchas-  
es will be sure of a prize. Tickets 4 dollars  
—shares in proportion.  
DAVID NITH.  
Norridgus Village, April 1

#### LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON, Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

#### READERS FOR YOUNG CLASSES.

**THE Child's Assistant in the Art of Read-**  
ing, consisting of easy lessons adapted  
to young children, and designed as a medium  
between the Spelling Book and larger Read-  
ing Books. By Samuel Temple, A. M. Au-  
thor of "Practical Arithmetic." Price  
12 1-2 cents.

\*This little work is printed on large type  
and good paper. The maxims of morality  
and religion, the interesting narratives, and  
the rules of behaviour at school, at public  
worship, and towards various classes, which  
are here presented, render it very acceptable  
in all primary and common schools.

**THE Beauties of the Children's Friend**, be-  
ing a Selection of interesting Pieces from that  
celebrated author, M. Berquin. Interspersed  
with Pieces of Poetry from various authors.  
The whole calculated to inspire a love of  
truth and virtue. For the use of Schools.  
By the Author of the Child's First Book.  
37 1-2 cts.

Extracts from the Preface.

Those who have read M. Berquin's delight-  
ful stories, acknowledge that they are pec-  
uliarly calculated, to interest and instruct  
the youthful mind, and unless the feelings  
of the scholar be interested, the toil of the  
instructor will be in vain.

Obedience to Parents and Brotherly Love are  
strongly enforced by examples easy of imi-  
tation, and from every lesson a moral is drawn,  
that inspires the young mind with a love of  
truth and virtue.

The Author says in his Preface, "that he  
has endeavored to introduce a variety in the  
several pieces, and that there is not one of  
them, the effect of which has not been tried  
on children more or less advanced in age and  
understanding, and every thing has been re-  
trenched that did not seem to interest the  
feelings.

It may be observed of this book, (that chil-  
dren delight to read it at home, an observa-  
tion that applies to very few school-books;  
and that the feelings of parents yield to the  
captivating and natural style of its delicate  
and moral stories.

In order to render the work more useful as  
a class-book for schools, suitable and inter-  
esting pieces of poetry are interspersed  
throughout the work, selected from various  
authors.

#### NEW GOODS. CARPETINGS, &C.

JOSEPH HARROD

THIS day opening a variety of New  
Goods, among which are, Broad-  
cloths; Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ging-  
hams; 4 4 London Prints; Furniture  
Patches; Copperplates; Suchin Pongee;  
superior black Nankin Crapes; Merino  
Shawls; extra super. Flag Hankerchiefs;  
blk silk Cravats and Handkerchiefs;  
Long Law; Brown Cambric; 2 cases soft  
Dress, grass bleached Linens; blk and  
brown Linen; Linen Cambrics; Gent.  
& Ladies Gloves and Hose; blk Synchrons;  
and Sarsnetts; super. silk Vesting; India  
and French black twill'd Silks; bales  
Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks and Stripes;  
super. spool Cotton; Ribbons; Tapes;  
Bobbins; one Case Cotton Umbrellas,  
&c.

ALSO, and additional supply of Kid-  
derminster, Scotch, Venetian and Amer-  
ican Carpeting, making his assortment  
very complete.

Likewise, Dutch Bolting Cloths from  
No. 4 to 12 at Boston prices. The a-  
bove Goods will be sold very cheap for  
cash. Swis Portland, March 21.

#### SAMUEL CUTLER, HAS taken the Store, door above BANK OF PORTLAND, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash

#### A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad  
Cloths;  
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;  
Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.  
Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;  
Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard,  
Black and Colored Canton Crapes;  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SILK GOODS  
at low prices;

Linens: Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;  
Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Buttons;  
Bombazetts; Cambric; Plaids; Flan-  
nels;

Bed Ticking; sheetings and Shirtings  
Checks & Gingham; Batting and Wad-  
ding;  
Blue and white Cotton Warp; Sewing  
and Kitting Cotton; with a great va-  
riety of other Goods.

#### WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and  
cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry  
Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.  
Purchasers are invited to call.  
Nov. 14. 178

JUST Published at the Oxford Bookstore,  
and for sale, An hundred and twenty  
REASONS for being a UNIVERSALIST—to  
which is added 52 REASONS for renouncing  
the doctrine of *Endless Misery*; together with  
an extract of a letter from Bishop Saul.  
Price 12 1-2 cents. April 3.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS  
CONSTANTLY for sale at the Ox-  
ford Bookstore.

JUST received, the AMERICAN QUAR-  
TERLY REVIEW for March, at the  
Oxford Bookstore. Contents next week.

#### FOR FEMALES. DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS.

HAVE been long celebrated as a most  
valuable and efficacious remedy against  
those general complaints peculiar to the  
female portion of society. They cleanse, pu-  
rify and promote a free and brisk circulation  
of the blood, when become sluggish and lan-  
guid from the afflicting ailments for which  
these Pills are a safe and effectual specific.  
They assist the suspended operations of the  
sanguiferous system, when nature requires it,  
and rectify the irregular habits of the un-  
healthy female, whose sickly and pallid coun-  
tenance becomes reanimated, and freshness  
with the natural glow of restored health.—  
They are a tried and approved remedy in ob-  
structions, debility, hypochondria, green sickness,  
giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad diges-  
tion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach,  
shortness of breath, upon every little motion,  
sinking of the spirits and its consequence, de-  
jected countenance and dislike for exercise  
and conversation. They are equally conduc-  
ive to the health of married ladies, except  
in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and con-  
sumptive habits, when they must not be taken.  
But they may be administered to great advan-  
tage a month or more after accouchment, for  
the purpose of cleansing the system and purg-  
ing those gross humors, which, when retain-  
ed, lay the foundation of numerous diseases,  
and render the incautious subject unhealthy  
for life. They should also be taken by all  
women from 45 to 50, to prevent the danger-  
ous disorders consequent upon the critical  
period of female life. They have been fur-  
ther found, by experience, to afford a power-  
ful remedy in all *hypocondria*, *hysteria*, and  
unpurified disorders, both in men and women,  
whose nervous system they strengthen and  
regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross  
and superabundant humors which produce  
melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate  
the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a  
general cheerfulness and elasticity through-  
out the whole system.  
Price 1 50 per box.

\*Prepared from the original Recipe in  
M. de the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his  
immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor,  
T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his  
Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street,  
corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his  
special appointment, (together with all the  
valuable Medicine as prepared by the late  
Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, at the Ox-  
ford Bookstore.

\*None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER,  
on the outside printed wrapper.

\*A large discount made to Country  
Physicians, Traders, &c. March 10.

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of  
Common Pleas, begun and holden at  
Paris, within and for the County of Ox-  
ford, on the fourth Tuesday of Septem-  
ber, in the year of our Lord one thou-  
sand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

RACHEL THOMAS, of Hartford, is the  
County of Oxford, aforesaid, widow,  
Guardian to RACHEL THOMAS and SARAH  
THOMAS, minor children, under the age of  
fourteen years, and heirs of WILLIAM  
THOMAS, late of North Yarmouth, in the  
County of Cumberland, deceased, represents  
that she has expended for the support of the  
aforesaid children, and for paying taxes on  
their land, and taking care of their said Es-  
tate, as allowed by the Judge of Probate,  
for the said County of Oxford, the sum of  
one hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety  
seven cts.; and that there is not personal  
Estate in her hands, belonging to said heirs,  
sufficient to discharge said demand. She  
therefore prays to be licensed to sell the fol-  
lowing described real Estate, which belongs  
to the said minors, as heirs to said William  
Thomas, viz: the southerly part of lot Num-  
bered Six, in the Sixth range, in that part of  
the town of Hartford, called Thompson's  
Grant, containing about sixty acres, more or  
less, within the said County of Oxford, as  
may appear by the levy of an Execution,  
William Thomas, versus Bezer Soule, and al-  
so all of the right, title and interest the said  
heirs have in and to about two hundred acres  
of land lying in the town of Peru, in said  
County of Oxford, it being lot numbered nine  
in the eighth Range, and lot numbered eight  
in the ninth Range, in that part of said town  
called Thompson town, which last lots are  
held by a mortgage, and subject to redem-  
ption; and whereas by a partial sale of  
said Estate, the remainder would be greatly  
injured; she therefore prays that after legal  
proceedings had agreeable to law in such  
cases, she may be licensed and empowered to  
sell the whole of the right, title and interest  
of the said heirs in said Estate, according to  
the provisions of law in such cases made and  
provided; and that the proceeds of said sale  
may be applied to the payment of said de-  
mand and the Costs of Court and Costs of  
sale, and the remainder to be put at interest  
for the benefit of said heirs—as in duty bound  
will ever pray. RACHEL THOMAS.  
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.  
Court of Common Pleas, Jan. Term, A. D. 1828.  
On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that  
the Petitioner give notice of the same, by  
publishing a copy of said Petition and of  
this order of Court thereon, three weeks suc-  
cessively in the Oxford Observer, printed at  
Norway, the last publication to be at least  
thirty days before the next Term of this  
Court, which is to be holden at Paris, in and  
for said County of Oxford, on the second Tues-  
day of June next, that all persons interested,  
may then and there appear, and shew cause,  
if any they have, why the prayer thereof  
should not be granted.  
Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.  
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.  
3w 197

#### SCHOOL TICKETS.

OR Rewards of Merit, in a great va-  
riety for sale at the Oxford Book-  
store. April 1.

JUST published and for sale at the  
Oxford Bookstore, AN ADDRESS  
delivered at the close of a Private  
School in Dixfield village—by Wans-  
brough Bloxham.

Also, for sale by Thomas Crocker,  
Esq., Alfred Andrews, Paris—Col. Cy-  
rus Clark, Turner—Charles T. Chase,  
James M. Williams, Dixfield—William  
Proctor, New Gloucester—James Dunn,  
Poland, and Mr. Mead, Bridgton.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the RELI-  
GIOUS MAGAZINE, by Asa Barton.



